THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XII., No. 592. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* is this day assumed by Mr. Samuel Mossman.
Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. E. C. Bridgman are requested to make immediate payment to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Boone, who will act as my Attorney; and all persons having claims against the said Estate will please present them to the same, before the 1st of January next.
ELIZA J. BRIDGMAN.
Executrix.
1ja Shanghai, 13th November, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUST WIETERS is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.
HARKORT & Co.
14de Shanghai, 23rd November, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Frederick Ballance is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration
GEO. BARNET & Co.
25de Shanghai, 1st November, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Albert N. Shearer is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Mr. Frederick Jenkins is this day authorised to sign our Firm.
HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of Wheelock & Co.

Mr. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day, admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.
J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
14le Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. Edward Harrison, is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.
J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. Bohstedt will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.
WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of Mr THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.
DENT & Co.
14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Albert Deacon in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.

Mr. Thomas S. Odell is this day admitted a partner therein.
DEACON & Co.
2fe Canton, 14th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of Mackellar & Co.

Mr. William Grant Gordon is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.
J. MACKELLAR.
6ja Hankow, 30th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of Richard Dudley & Co.
RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of Morison & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Hankow as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the style or firm of Cameron & Co.
WILLIAM CAMERON.
R. H. WOODWARD.
25ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of Maitland, Bush & Co.
HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District,
1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of Pedder & Co.
JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of Williams & Co.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of Keppell & Co.
THOS. KEPPELL.
tf. Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*
THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.
CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as a *Public Silk Inspector.*
J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. Richards in our Firm ceased this day. The business will be continued under the name of O. H. Baker & Co.
C. H. RICHARDS.
2fe Yokuhama, October 14th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(late of Canton and Shanghai),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rusden Phipps & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company......	" $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	" $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. B. Thomson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for 3 months,* and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq, *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A Book containing the English, French, American, Russian, Dutch and Portuguese Treaties, with China and Japan. Price for Single Copies Tls. 5 each.
North-China Herald Office,
tf October 16th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry in cases of	2	doz. ea.,	Tls.	8	per doz
Pale Brandy	1	"	"	9	"
Claret	2	"	"	9	"

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in	2	dz. c.	a ₱ dz. T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	"	"	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	"	"	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	"	"	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	"	"	7
Port....................	3	"	"	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.
From 1st of January next.

THE Premises in Bridge Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. T. Kroes & Co.
Apply to
MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th November, 1861.

FOR RENT.
From 1st January next.

THE Premises immediately adjoining the *North-China Herald* Office. Will be put in complete repair.

Enquire *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of Land, viz:—

Lot 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

Lot 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

Lot 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

LETTERS of Credit and Bills of Exchange granted on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the Terms of which may be ascertained on application at the Bank

Approved Local Bills discounted and Loans granted on Deposit of approved security.
H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
22fe Shanghai, 19th November, 1861.

Commercial Bank of India,
Bombay, 14*th September*, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at Foochow, under charge of Mr. Charles F. Beart, as Acting Agent.
By order of the Board of Directors.
PAT. ROSE HARPER,
21de *Acting Manager.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Patent Slips in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.
18ja October 19, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter,*" "*Sea Dog,*" and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.
Office at
Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.
Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,
Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.
Office and Sales Room
at
Messrs. Reimer & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Yang-king-pang,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
28de Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE H. WOODFALL, are requested to make payment or to present the same without delay to,

ROBT. REID.

14de Shanghai, 29 November, 1860.

TO BE LET.

For a Term of Years, together or separately.

THE HOUSE and GODOWNS now occupied by Messrs. Thorne, Brothers & Co. Entry from 1st April.

Apply to

ALEX. CUSHNY.

tf Shanghai, 30th November, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A Beautiful COTTAGE PIANO 6¾ Octaves, nearly new and in capital order, by Beard of Paris.

Apply to

F. A. CLIFTON & Co.

o Shanghai, 30th November, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.

HAVE just landed ex *Merse* and *Celestial*, a good assortment of STATIONERY, as Account Books, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Drawing Pencils and Inkstands.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, as Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Bread-baskets, Toast-racks, Ginger-kettles, Candlesticks, &c.

HARDWARE:—Knives, Registered Stoves, Fenders, Fire-irons, Coal-scuttles, Lamps, Japanese Deed, Despatch and Cash Boxes

BROADCLOTH:—Doeskins, Velvet Table Covers, Silk Umbrellas, and Toys

21de Shanghai, 30th November, 1861.

FREDK WILKIE,

General Commission Agent,
Auctioneer, &c.,

Ships supplied at the shortest notice.

30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held at the HOUSE of the late Rev. Dr. BRIDGMAN every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock, instead of at the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, until further notice.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Sep. 26	Hankow,	Nov. 24
Hongkong,	Nov. 12	Nagasaki,	Nov. 20
Tientsin,	Nov. 15	Kanagawa,	Oct. 26

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong	July 23	Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai	" 18	Sept. 16.

DEATH.

At Nagasaki, on the 1st inst., Mr. GEORGE H. WOODFALL, of Shanghai, and Chelsea, London.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

November	*Ending 29th Nov. 1861*		*Ending 29th Nov. 1860.*	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
23,—	57	44	50	39
24,—	53	39	43	32
25,—	50	40	42	31
26,—	51	42	42	32
27,—	55	42	46	34
28,—	55	41	46	41
29,—	55	49	52	43

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—No quotations.

OPIUM.

November	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
23,	540	595
25,	540	595
26,	545	593
27,	545	590
28,	545 a 550	595 a 600
29,	545	595 a 600

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 29, *Java*, (Dan. bq.), Boysen; 29, *St. Theodosius*, (Ru. str.), Frans Kohler, from Kamscatka; 29, *Salamander*, (Pru. sch.), Sorenson, from Ningpo; 29, *Garland*, (Am. sch.), Adams, from Newchwang; 30, *Shandon*, (Br. str.) Wighton, from Ningpo; 30, *Spec*, (Am. lug.), Coulter, from Ningpo.

DEPARTED.—Nov. 23, *Jeddo*, (Br. str.), Burkitt, for Ningpo; 29, *Fei-loong*, (H.I.M. str.) Baker; 29, *Hongkong*, (H.I.M. str.), de Montpezat; 29, *Rapláa*, (Br. bq.), Lloyd, for London; 29, *Queen Bee*, (Br. sh.), Ginder, for London; 29, *Anglo-Saxon*, (Br. sh.) Laird, for London; 29, *The Cedars*, (Br. bq.), Anderson, for Liverpool; 29, *Tientsin*, (Br. sch.), Acker, for Hankow; 29, *Flora McDonald*, (Br. bq.), Solomon, for Swatow; 29, *Flamer*, (H. M. G-boat), Bosanquet; 29, *Candace*, (Da. bq.), Schau, for Hongkong; 29, *Celerity*, (Siam bq.), Lawson, for Swatow; 29, *Templeman*, (Am. bq.), Spencer, for Nagasaki; 29, *Halcyon*, (Ch. sch.), James, for Chinkiang; 29, *Lucky Star*, (Siam bq.), Shields, for Hongkong;

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Snra. Guimaraens, Count Kleczkowski, Baron de Méritens, Asst.-Com.-Gen. de Fonblanque, Asst.-Com.-Gen Wingfield, Com. Marques, Capt. Goodenough, R.N., Capt. Blakiston, R.A., Capt. Woodruff, Asst.-Surgeon Orton, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsler and child, Mrs. Hume, Messrs. A. Daler, B. Blancheton, M. Schmidt Muller, S. Clifton, A. Provand, F. B. Fairley, Isaac Newman, C. C. Cohen, R. C. Antrobus, Geo. Hughes, and S. B. Fruma. Per *Fire Dart*, for Hankow. Messrs. E. J. Hogg, R. Hart, T. Dick, and Dow; for Chinkiang Mr. Hammond, and 200 Chinese for Kiukiang and Hankow.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

October 4.

For Hongkong,—The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. Col. Moody, R.E., and Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Aspinall, Messrs. M. H. Dowbiggin, F. H. Thompson, Lawrence, J. W. Powell, Gilman, H. B. Lemann, Overton, F. Heald, and Don José de Aquilar, and. Dr. S. A. de Silva.

For Shanghai, — Mr. and Mrs. Winchester. Messrs. M. L. Knifller, Garrett and W. Watson.

October 12.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. Cox, Ridge, Smith, and Guest.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Hartmans and Bazier

October 20.

For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Mackay.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. H. Cope and R Elias.

October 27.

For Shanghai.—Mr. Visher.

November 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith and Mr. Cosnston.

For Shanghai.—Mr. E. Seaton.

November 20.

For Shanghai.—Mr. G. Booth.

THE London Mail of 10th Oct., due in Hongkong on the 24th inst. and here on the 1st proximo. Last year it arrived on the 3rd December per *Formosa*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe will leave on Saturday, the 7th proximo.

TERRIBLE, sanguinary and sudden are the political changes in the Chinese Government, as disclosed in the "State Papers" published in our issue of last Saturday. The avenging Nemesis has scattered to the winds, what was presumed to be the strongest administration this despotic nation has seen for centuries. How evanescent their rule; how insecure their tenure of office; how effectual their dismissal and punishment. In one short week the proudest heads and hands, which aspired to govern the destinies of this mighty Empire, were laid low in the dust; and one, the greatest delinquent, ignominiously beheaded in the market place of the metropolis. We are at a loss how to express ourselves concerning the policy of this gory-sceptred monarchy, in this latest act of their political drama. While we read with a thrill of horror the details of the decapitation, strangulation and banishment of the traitors, we behold a ray of light amidst the gloom, falling upon the figure of JUSTICE—stern and inexorable. What a lesson to political aspirants of every grade, when rank cannot save them from such a doom—what a wretched end to the favourites of Emperors.

Not the least important feature in this ministerial *coup d'Etat*, was the perfect organization of the scheme—its secrecy and success—and the celerity with which it was carried into effect. The work of years could not have brought about so important a revolution, as was here done in the short space of seven days; a revolution which—with the exception of three "traitors to their king and country," and bitter enemies to foreigners, having been put to death—was a bloodless one. The act was quick, sharp, and decisive. On the 1st of November the Emperor arrived at Peking; on the second, two Ministers, TWAN-WHA and TS'AI-YUEN were arrested; next day the chief traitor SU-SHUN was seized; on the fourth they were tried by a tribunal specially appointed; condemned on the fifth, and executed on the sixth. On the seventh, the PRINCE OF KUNG was duly proclaimed Regent over his Majesty the Emperor T'UNG-CHIH 同治, signifying "Union in the cause of Law and Order;" the title having been altered by a special decree, from CH'I-SIANG 祺祥 or Good Fortune, which was given by the late Council.

Knowing the haughty exclusivenes of the Chinese Government towards foreign nations, it is a matter of special gratulation in our future relations with China, to find one of the gravest charges against the late Council of Regency, was their deception in misrepresenting the designs of our ambassadors and the army. This in itself is a great revolution in the official mind; and we perceive at last the gigantic fabric of the Chinese Government yielding to the power and policy of Western nations. This leviathan hippopotamus in the political world has been probed to the heart by British and French bayonets, and is now aroused to a sense of danger from without. Hitherto the relations of foreign powers with China made no more impression on its exclusive monster Government, than the scratch of a pin upon the hide of the above-mentioned animal. The embassies of Macartney, Amherst, and others, had no more impression on the vital policy of the State towards foreigners, than the epidermal erasion alluded to. The only embassy which has carried weight with it to the Imperial throne, touching the fears and commanding the respect of the Government and the people, was that of the English and French plenipotentiaries, backed by the Allied army, when the gates of Peking opened to their talismanic power and they entered that so-called celestial city as conquerors.

But even this demonstration of physical power might have been fruitless, if the state had not recognized the justice of foreign policy in guiding their future relations with the Treaty Powers. Twelve months had elapsed from the date of that blow at Imperial power in China—one Emperor had died, and his son succeeded to the throne—and yet no decisive change for the better was visible in the national policy, among the heads of the State. On the contrary, the new administration appointed to guide the young Emperor in his decrees, were known to be unfavourable to any change whatever, so that matters would lapse into their old rotten condition after a few years. But other counsels have prevailed; and for the first time, in the annals of the Manchoo dynasty, a woman has been the *reformer*. Acting upon the suggestion of her sage adviser, the Censor TUNG-YUAN-SHUN, the Empress Dowager—who is one of the guardians of the boy Emperor—has boldly acknowledged the righteous policy of European nations; and chastised with a sanguinary hand those who deceived her deceased spouse as to the amicable intentions of the Allies at Peking, while he was on his death-bed at Zehol. Not only has this been done, but the PRINCE OF KUNG—of all the Chinese dignitaries the most favourable to British political and commercial relations—has been appointed to the highest office in the realm as Regent—a post which makes him virtually Emperor. Seeing this, it behoves all Foreign Powers having relations with China, to recognise in him the embodiment of a more liberal Government, and the inauguration of a new policy towards foreigners, which must be beneficial in the end to trade and commerce.

While thus conceding to the PRINCE OF KUNG the executive control of affairs, so beneficial to all concerned we are in duty bound to pay a tribute of gratitude to the Royal Lady who was the legislative main-spring in setting the matter into action. We allude to the Empress Dowager—who is not the mother of the reigning Emperor. This illustrious lady has borne no living child to the late Hien Fung; but she was appointed one of the guardians to the young Emperor, by the deceased monarch while on his death-bed. She was chosen as Empress Consort, from a galaxy of Manchoo beauty and talent; and has upon all occasions maintained her high position with dignity and firmness. A remarkable instance of her courage was shewn during the capture of Peking by the Allied troops. When her husband pusillanimously fled to Zehol, she determined to remain in the metropolis and brave all dangers; and it was from being on the spot that she discovered the false reports of our military movements, given by the deceased traitors to their sovereign. In her, therefore, we have a strong support; by voluntarily espousing the cause of the foreigner, and advocating the policy of Western nations. Under the guidance of such a PRINCE and PRINCESS, may the reign of the young Emperor approach what it is entitled, "Union in the cause of Law and Order," for these are much wanted in this distressed land.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN PRISONER.

SOME little interest has been taken as to the prosecution of the Frenchman, who was seized by the French troops at Woosung, in company with a British man-of-war's man and a deserter, in consequence of his having given out that he is a descendant of the Royal family of the Bourbons. From the most reliable source we learn that there is no foundation for the statement; although he is of a noble French family, who are anything but flattered by his conduct amongst foreigners in the East.

It appears that in 1855 he had a serious quarrel with the Government of Manila, which led to his being put in prison. This caused the intervention of the French authorities on his behalf, and he was released and sent to France. The French Government, however, far from prosecuting him for his delinquencies, endeavoured to palliate his wrongful doings, as they looked upon his errors—which he has shown from his youth upwards—as springing from a violent temper and strong passions. In fact, he seems to be a man of a common-place mind, with tendencies that are anything but *noble* in degree. Noble is, that noble does! and his errors are enhanced by the fact, that he is of good family and well educated.

As to the rumour of his princely descent and many titles, we are assured that it is pure romance. If we lived in the days of the buccaneers, it is just possible that he might be considered a little hero in his way; but in this matter-of-fact nineteenth century, we strip such characters of all their false feathers, and look upon them with pity for their backslidings.

We understand that on examination before the French authorities here, he claimed to be a citizen of New York of two years' standing, and this being satisfactorily proved he was at once handed over to the American Consul. What has been done in this case, by that representative of one of the Treaty Powers, has not reached us.

NOTICE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

H. M. S. "*Scout*," *Nov.* 17, 1861.

The Beacon Junk placed lately in the Langshan crossing by H. M. Gunboat *Flamer* will display No. 7 Flag of Marryat's code should she be in want of assistance. It is hoped that any Steamer passing who may observe this Flag flying will call and ascertain what is wanted on board the Junk.

The Position of the Beacon Junk is as under—

Langshan Pagoda,	N. 12° E.
Fushan Hill,	S. 88° W.
Flat Tree,	S. 35° W.

She is in 4½ fathoms at low water spring tides. The weather was too thick to enable correct bearings being taken of the Muirhead Hills.

JOHN CORBETT,
Captain & Senior Officer.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO NGAN-KING, TO RELEASE SOME JUNKS DETAINED THERE BY THE AUTHORITIES.

(From a Correspondent).

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—It is not my intention to give you a glowing account of a trip up the river, in the first place, because of my inability to do so; and in the second, because so many before me have entered fully into details of the scenery of the Yang-tsze, that it would be needless to add anything further thereto. As there is an account of a journey somewhere or other in your columns weekly, I can but hand this to you, and if desirous to insert it, you are at liberty to do so.

Sundry junks having been detained at Ngan-king, it was the intention of the *Bouncer* (the Yangtsze p t) to proceed there at daylight on the morning following her arrival here. We accordingly weighed at daylight on the 2nd November, and with delightful weather and a serene temperate atmosphere we quitted the Heavenly capital. I felt particularly uncomfortable when, in the midst of a good sleep, I was suddenly aroused by a voice from the quarter-master announcing that it was "three bells," and still more so, when, contrary to my expectation, I learnt after our departure that we should be away at least five days, instead of a day and a half, for which period only had I brought traps. We had to contend with a strong tide the whole of the way, and were in consequence three days in reaching our destination.

The scenery along the river is delightful to a new comer, and becomes still more so as you get beyond the places where Great Peace (?) has been spread. The first day had no attractive features in connection with it; we journeyed on at a slow rate, and found ourselves at Wuhu towards 6 o'clock, where we anchored; it being too dark to proceed. We were unable to obtain much of a glance at the place, as we were off again on the following morning at daylight. From Wuhu onward the scenery becomes more picturesque, and most of the villages and towns beyond that place being in Imperialist hands, (we cannot say "Imp" hands, after previously visiting the true demons) seemed to be flourishing well, and trade was advancing briskly. We find a perfect contrast in the different aspect presented by a place which is in rebel hands, and that which is in Imperialist hands. At the one, the people are active in the extreme and ardent in their daily occupations; and at the other, lazy to a degree and with no intention whatever of verging towards the path of improvement. It might be said that it cannot be expected that the one which are fighting for the government, should find time wherewithal to occupy themselves in industrial pursuits; but when we reflect that the same amount of slothfulness exists at the Heavenly capital itself, which has remained undisturbed for a long space of time, we can then offer no excuse for them, but, on the contrary, we become visibly and forcibly impressed with their true character.

The rebels hold a very strong position at a place called Su-keang, a short distance from Wuhu; their fortifications and redoubts are in excellent repair, and those in charge of them were keeping a vigilant look-out when we passed. It was near this that we passed an Imperialist fleet on its way to Wuhu; the fleet in fact, was comprised of four distinct fleets, each of which was a certain distance in advance of the other, and each had its uniform flag. The first was distinguished by a white flag with a black circular spot in the centre; the second being slightly different having a black circle only; the third had a red spot in the centre, and the fourth a black circle, the four corners surmounted with four small circular spots. These boats, which were propelled with fourteen oars, were hastening down with all speed, and apparently in the direction of, and with the intention of taking up their quarters at Wuhu. Shortly after quitting Su-keang we heard the booming of cannon; but being too far off we were unable to discern from whence it came, it seemed, however, to come from that place. About half an hour after passing the fleet, we met a solitary Imperialist boat, with the usual complement of hands pulling vigorously, with the intention no doubt of coming up with her companions as speedily as possible. This boat may probably have been cut off by the rebel garrison at Su-kiang, which may have given rise to the engagement which we heard. We anticipated the pleasure of witnessing a fight on our arrival at Wuhu, as we had heard of the intention of the Imperialists to besiege the place, but we were disappointed and had to leave without that gratification. The success of the Imperialists at Ngan-king ought to instil some amount of courage and valour into their ranks, and cause them to advance on places with less hesitation and more determination than they have hitherto shewn, so that they may by degrees regain their own, and drive the real *Imp*-ostors out. This we sincerely hope, and it is our earnest expectation that they will yet show themselves superior to the rebels, and should it please them, exterminate the whole of them. They may yet have the opportunity of convincing the Tien-wang of the fallacy of his being gifted with divine power from Heaven, and likewise of reducing the Prime Minister to his coolie position. The punishment of decapitation would be considered too light for these great personages. Either "kua-tsai" or ling-chih" would most probably be called into requisition, should they ever (though it is not likely) be captured.

On Monday morning we were off at the usual hour for the departure of vessels, and arrived at Ngan-king as the shades of evening were casting themselves around us. My object in the present account is not to relate what we saw on the way up, but to concentrate all we may have to say and what is perhaps new to many—"A visit to the Governor-General of the Two Kiang." This gave me an opportunity of seeing our renowned Tsêng-kuo-fan, which was equal to, nay, far surpassed (to my eyes) any good scenery on the way. Shortly before reaching our destination we passed an Imperialist gun-boat, of the same class as the gun-boats composing the fleet which we saw on the previous day. A hail from the captain and an order of "Stop her!" enabled the boat to approach us in a short space of time. As soon as she was alongside and secured, a blue-buttoned mandarin put in his appearance over the side of the ship, and made himself perfectly at home in five minutes afterwards. From this intelligent individual, who was bound up from Chih-chow to Wu-hu, we gleaned as much information as possible, and he very willingly volunteered his services to assist us in delivering our letter to the commander of the garrison. Had he known the tenor of it, which he endeavoured to obtain from me, but which I did not feel it my duty to impart to him, he would have had some slight hesitation, and would have pleaded some excuse to get out of the difficulty. After we had safely anchored as close in shore as possible, and in direct line with the city gate, our friend and I proceeded in concert to fulfill the mission intrusted to us. His boat he wished released as the men wanted to invest in some purchases; but as it was better for a great many reasons that it should remain where it was, I told him that as soon as a reply was received to the letter he could then go. This he consented to, and we landed two or three of his men in our boat, that they might have the opportunity of purchasing for the whole company. On their arrival at the gate, however, to our great disgust and disappointment we found it closed. My companion was somewhat irascible then, and vainly endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of an immediate appearance of the keys, as he was particularly desirous of getting something to eat, having fasted since the early morn. He remonstrated with them in vain, and I don't wonder at it, as he said we had come from Nanking. Such words as these were well calculated to cause a revolution of suspicious doubts in Tsêng-kuo-fan's head, and cause him to reflect on the better plan of keeping the gate closed till daylight, when he could see well about him, and ascertain properly the state of affairs. Voices from the wall enquired our mission, why we came at such an unseasonable hour, and why our important business could not as well be transacted on the following day. My companion then read off in a loud voice the address on the letter, and it was afterwards requested that the letter should be fastened to a rope which was lowered from the wall for the purpose; but as I could not see the necessity of such a measure, I replied that as they had heard all that it was intended they should hear, the letter could only be shown to them through the gate, where they might read the address, provided some security would be given for the appearance of the keys. I told them that they might lower as many ropes as they liked, but it would only result in labour expended without attaining their object. Those from aloft then descended and pulling the gate slightly, opened it sufficiently for the passage of the letter, which was then handed to them; it was then perused, reperused, and learnt by heart by one after the other, and finally handed to me again. They said that they would send for the keys, and convey to the official in charge of them all the information concerning our mission, but they had not the remotest idea what our real object was. We had conversations on various topics, and our darkness was enlightened by a candle which our inner friends squeezed through as well as they could. Could I have known that the gate would not be opened, I would not have waited a minute—the announcement that the official would presently arrive with the keys alone detained me.

We waited and waited, however, for a long time; my companion enlivening us with constant complaints of his appetite, and ardent wishes that he might get on board his craft to obtain wherewithal to appease his hunger. At last an official arrived, and at his request to see the address of the letter, I handed it to him, asking him to return it as soon as he had read it. But no sooner had he conned it over, and satisfied himself with its required destination, than he immediately dispatched a messenger to convey it there, and all my vociferations and endeavours failed to bring it back.

This official stated that he could only let in my companion, who had already been severely cross-questioned as to what name he boasted, whence he came, how he fell in with us, and so forth; but the gate was not even open for him—a rope let down from the wall transported him to higher and more blissful regions, and so entered he the city and disappeared from me with a reasonable request that I should wait for him, which I acceded to by returning to the ship to enjoy my dinner. Sorrowful in the extreme was it, not to be able to get in after waiting so long, but it was clearly a case of "wu-kó-nai-ho." This the city people seemed to know, and to feel happy within themselves, to think they were on the right side and that no stratagem of mine could obtain for me an *entrée* into the city. Well knowing that the letter would reach its destination I was under no apprehension whatever, but I wanted much to see the place. I waited up for my friend until 10.15 P.M., when I retired to rest, but it was repose of short enjoyment unfortunately; for at the midnight hour—that being the time as well as I could make out in my somnolent condition—I felt some one pulling me violently, and turning over to see who it was, recognized my companion in company with a "wei-yuän," bearing a letter from the Imperial Commissioner in reply to ours. The official said that he was deputed to proceed at once and liberate the junks, and tell them to weigh at daylight. After delivering this letter, he took his departure. The temper of our blue-buttoned friend appeared somewhat ruffled, but plenty of ham and bread, with champagne to wash it down, helped to alleviate his anxieties in some measure, and he seemed more at ease both in mind and body, and we might say he felt himself another man. On the following day our friend, at his urgent request, was allowed to proceed on his journey, and as he had only obtained three days' leave, and had helped us considerably, it would have been improper to have detained him. So, with an *Illustrated London News* in his hand, which I gave him, the pictures of which had their interest considerably enhanced by the addition of a few characters which rather delighted him, a farewell adieu was bidden by both parties. A most civil reply having been received to our letter and the boats all liberated, our next duty was to call upon the general in command of the place, whom we found to our great surprise to be the celebrated Tsêng-kuo-fan—the hero about whom we have heard so much and by whom such great things have been accomplished.

In accordance with the usual custom we dispatched our cards about two hours prior to our departure, and soon after the finish of our breakfast, our messenger returned with the intimation that, consequent upon the Emperor's decease the Two (or as he is called the Three) Kiang-Tsung-tu could neither visit nor yet receive visits from any one, but on consideration that we had come from afar he should be happy to see us. Two officials were in readiness at the city gate to escort us to the Governor-General's Yamên, and after a short walk through the city we arrived there. It is a spacious place and in very good repair; numerous chairs were standing outside, and the gaze of a still greater number of visual orbs was concentrated upon us, by those who had assembled themselves together outside. We entered a series of doors, and were at length ushered by an official through a folding door into a room, who prefaced this movement with an announcement that the Ta-jin had put on "su-i," which means mourning, or garments void of ornament. An array of officials with buttons of all grades was drawn up on either side. Tsêng-kiu-fan himself presently entered, and after exchanging a few words we sat down. Our conversation was on various topics, and after a lapse of about half an hour took our farewell, the General accompanying us, although repeatedly requested not to do so. We had quitted the Yamên but five minutes, when a breathless official came panting up to us to say that the Ta-jin desired us to ride two ponies, which, by waiting one moment, would be all ready for us; we refused, however, under the plea that we would rather walk. Had the white-buttoned individual not been so earnest for us to delay, in fact return to the Yamên, I should have imagined that it was more out of politeness than any real intention to save us the trouble of walking; but the manner in which we were asked convinced me at once that it was real, and no feigned sympathy on the part of the Ta-jin. Tsêng himself being unable to return our visit, sent his brother Tsêng-keu-chien, the Commissioner of Finance, together with the Salt Commissioner and the Tause, to return it in his stead. These gentlemen arrived, soon after the telegraph by an official of their intended visit, and were saluted with three guns from the 68-pounder with the full charge of powder. The panic amongst the individuals lining the shore, when the gun was fired, was rather laughable, and they fled in all directions. Champagne was duly served out to our three friends when they went below, and they appeared to appreciate it much; and so much did it enter into the appreciation of one of them as to call forth a request to be furnished with a bottle. His request was of course acceded to, and when the three departed, they carried off triumphantly three bottles with them. They desired us to postpone our departure for a short time, being eager to send a present of some wine in return; but as we were in a hurry and too much afraid of being detained a long time, we weighed and took our departure, remarkably well satisfied with our trip. Nganking in a very short time will greatly change and tend towards improvement daily; for the Imperialists being most active and industrious, as compared with the Maos, they will not allow the place to remain long in its present condition. Two months only have expired since its recovery, and yet shops are beginning to appear, coolies in great number are hard at work, and daily arrivals of people with their goods and chattels are taking place. The wall is in a good state, having been recently repaired by the rebels, and the pagoda outside the city, which looks healthy, adds greatly to the characteristic features of the place. We are only too glad to find that other than rebel heads have possession of the place, and our only hope is that it may remain so. We heard that over 10,000 rebels were slaughtered and that a very high chief shared his fate amongst the number. The number of small heads (chiefs) taken must have been likewise more than numerous. The place is very quiet however, and no trace could we discover of the recent slaughter. A rebel who had escaped from Nganking, detailed to my teacher, whom I left behind, some account of the terrible slaughter which took place when the Imperialists recovered the place. He said that an incredible number were slain, and that out of 5,000 he supposed he was the only one who escaped. It taxed his friends greatly, he said, for he was, of course, brought up here and there, and threatened with decapitation if he could not buy himself off. He said that those in the city were reduced to such a state that, after devouring all the horseflesh they had, they were compelled to cut up the coolies to enable them to exist.

The Governor-General of the Two Kiang we found to be a very quiet, polite sort of man. His years are numbered I should surmise, and ere the lapse of many more, he will doubtless be gathered to his fathers. As we left him, however, at Nganking, we will return to whence we came, and on our way will look out at Wu-hu to see what they are doing there. We arrived at that place at 1.30 P.M., and much to our grief found the place as quiet as before. We ascertained that the fleet which we had previously met, had visited the place, made a reconnoitering expedition, and returned home again. It seems to be the policy of the Imperialists to throw as much difficulty in their own way as possible, and never to avail themselves of opportunities. Had the fleet, which we have before mentioned, attacked Wuhu, its speedy fall would certainly have been the result, and they would have gained the place easily. But their retreat is just advancing the Ying-wang a good opportunity for collecting his troops and marching to reinforce the place, which it is his intention to do with all possible speed; and when he has done so, the Imperialists will come down and then have the satisfaction of suffering a defeat, and of leaving most of their war junks in possession of rebel hands. If Tsêng-kuo-fan and Shêng-pao cooperate their forces and act in concert, we may surely expect from such clever heads as these some hope that they will do some good, but it remains to be seen. We arrived at the place from whence we set out on the same evening; and having gone thus far, I will subscribe myself, with many apologies for the dryness of this matter,

Q.

Nanking, November 8, 1861.

FIVE MONTHS ON THE YANG-TSZE, WITH A NARRATIVE OF THE EXPLORATION OF ITS UPPER WATERS.

No. 4.

SHI-SHOW TO I-CHANG.

By the foregoing paper the reader should have gained some notion of the tediousness of boat travelling, and he can well imagine the impatience with which we looked forward to meeting with a place on the river marked on the map, as if to assure ourselves that we had made some real progress on our western journey. The day of our passing Shi-show, already mentioned, was our seventh on the Upper Yang-tsze, and we halted that night about a mile and a half above the place. The good effect of the principal incident of that day was evident on the following one, by our making good twenty-six miles; and the river's course being now tolerably direct, the evening found us well advanced northward, and we anchored above the village of Ho-lia. The first island of any extent which we had yet met with, since parting with the naval squadron, was passed early in the day, from which circumstance we named it "Sunday Island." It is almost needless for me in this place to offer suggestions concerning the navigation of the river, as our observations on that head will appear in connection with the charts; but I would remark that from Shih-show upwards the nature of the river differs considerably from below that place. As I have already stated, the first one hundred miles of the Upper Yang-tsze, is exceedingly tortuous. We passed up it at that season when the waters being at their winter level, we could discern the position of the shoals and flats, and the nature of its banks: we returned when the water, at its highest, concealed those features, and the country was so overflowed that the course of the river was only made apparent by the strength of the current and colour of the water. Future navigators, however, need apprehend no difficulty in the first state, if they will keep in mind that the channel is generally—I might say invariably—close to the *concave* shore, that precipitous banks only occur where the strength of the current sweeps past them, and that the shelving ones should be avoided. A few shoals exist, but they are well marked by bearings of hills, &c. Above Shih-show the river's course is comparatively direct; its average width is half a mile, but in some parts it expands to double that. Low islands occur, and in some reaches shoals are not unfrequent; and the nature of the banks being—excepting at the bends—no longer a guide, greater caution will be required. But the continual use of the lead enables us to say, that as far as I-chang—which, for reasons which will be hereafter adduced, must be considered for the present as the head of steam navigation on this magnificent river—three fathoms will invariably be found at low water in the channel, but usually much more. The navigation cannot be called difficult, and I see no reason why steamers of large size should not ascend to that point, although no doubt river steamers would be more suitable. The current is moderate at low water, and far from strong at other times.

Ho-lia is a considerable village situated on the left bank of the river, just below where it turns to the eastward. Two of us walked through the place without being armed, and saw the heterogeneous mob which followed and preceded us, bidding fair to block the narrow street. We suffered no annoyance. Above the village is a large joss-house, and considerable expense has been gone to in facing the high embankment with stone, a part of which was then building of cut blocks, to guard against the encroachment of the river, which, being contracted to less than 730 yards, had a stronger current than we had yet met, with eddies and whirls. We crossed just at these "narrows" and found it very deep, getting sixteen fathoms; and eight and a half, at twenty yards from the right bank, was the least. A good many cattle and ponies were seen about this neighbourhood, and the following words from the expedition "Log" describes the country sufficiently for this day:—"Country quite flat. A very great deal much below the summer level of the river and as low as the river at present. Immense and finely-made embankments prevent inundation. The whole country highly cultivated; the dwellings distributed in small hamlets, usually with a few trees around each. Tobacco, cotton, rice, and wheat grown."

One swallow was supposed to be seen four days before, but this day, the 24th of March, there was no doubt about it; the pleasant associations usually connected, however, with the advent of these harbingers of summer, were somewhat waned by the feeling that we were yet advanced but a small stage of the long route we had cut out for ourselves before the close of the season. Other birds were also gathering from southern climes; and though geese, ducks, teal, and cranes had not yet entirely left us, three days later we saw a hoo-poe and daily observed the mina, blackbird, black-capped tit, lark, green woodpecker, rook, white-necked crow, magpie, sandpiper, snipe, pheasant, and dove. Vegetables and fish were easily procurable for the requisite "cash." I forgot to mention that below Shi-show, large quantities of oziers are grown, which were being cut and transported up the river; and reeds we saw in large quantities, which are mixed with mud in the manufacture of houses.

We were brought to a stand next day soon after noon, by a strong north breeze, which, later in the day, increased to a gale with heavy rain, but our barometer showed only a slight fall. It was just at the lower end of another island where we were forced to anchor, nor could we move the whole following day; from this circumstance we named it "Storm Island." The temperature fell to 46°, but the wind remained the whole time steadily at the one point, and blowing a gale. The country is a dead level as before described, and the same embankment, in some places twenty-five yards across the top, exists on the left bank of the river; but just at this place there is an intervening space of about a mile, and it is interesting to observe that this part without the embankment is a higher level than on the land side, so much so that many hamlets are built on it and only raised a few feet on earthen mounds. This difference of level—which a few miles higher up was as much as fifteen and twenty feet, and on which wheat was growing on ordinary arable land, in place of paddy fields, into which the other part was cut up—might be accounted for by supposing the embankment or dyke to be of great antiquity, and that successive deposits of alluvium from the annual overflows, have raised the level of the part outside. This system of dyke land is continuous for some distance further up the river; but everywhere there does not seem to be the same attention paid to its security, for we observed several places where the embankment was broken through; and in June when we passed down, there was a great rush of water into such places, and the country was flooded far and wide. One would have thought that such works as these—the stability of which must affect thousands of industrious people—would have been under the supervision of the Government, and such they may have been; but if so, it only reflects the rotten state of that power. No creeks or streams entered the river at this part.

Making a start on the 27th, our eleventh day from the Tung-ting Lake; we reached the town of Sha-sze, 164 miles from Tung-ting junction, by evening. It is a long unwalled straggling place on the left bank, with a fine stone pagoda on a point which juts into the river, and which may be seen at a very considerable distance. We were rather surprised at coming suddenly on a place where such a number of junks were collected, while we had met with so very few on the river, hence from Tung-ting Lake; but this was soon accounted for when we learned that the "Tai-ping Creek" or Canal, which we had before heard of as connecting the Tung-ting Lake with the upper river, comes out only eight li above, and that we were now at Kin-chow, a place which may be seen marked in large letters on any map of China. It ranks of the first order as a provincial city—a "foo"—but is only a garrison or Tartar town. It is about a mile above Sha-sze, and equally as far inland to the north of the river. In form it seemed, from the view we got of it, to be nearly a square enclosed with high walls in the usual manner.

Sha-sze seems to be of considerable importance in a mercantile way, and the immense number of junks which we observed closely packed along the river bank, for nearly two miles, indicated a large trade on the river. It appears, however, that its importance is chiefly due to the transit business, the junks from Sz'chuan for the most part making this the end of their voyage in an easterly direction, and the cargoes for Hu-nan and the South, as well as for Hankow and the lower Yang-tsze, being transported onwards in boats of a different description. True, one sees Sz'chuan junks with their rounded sterns in the crowded waters of the Han, but their contents are but a mite of the exports from that fertile province. Some transhipment is also done at I-chang, but it is not of the same amount as at Sha-sze. The reason of it appears to be that, as the Sz'chuan boats are built very strong, and suited especially for the rough navigation of the rapid river above, where sailing is a matter of secondary importance, they are too heavy and unsuited for the lake and tranquil river waters below; besides the boatmen of Sz'chuan being a peculiar class and bred up to one kind of occupation, and it requiring a far larger number to work each boat on the upper river than below, the discharged extra hands would be thrown out of work; in fact, we judged that that force which regulates such affairs, in other places beside China, but which is so difficult to argue, caused this particular division of labour, because any other *would not pay*.

We saw cotton in bales loading in Sz'chuan junks for transport to the west, and were told that cotton stuffs were manufactured in the neighbourhood. We also learned from the masters of junks and others that the cargoes from Sz'chuan are mostly composed of salt (monopolized by Government), sugar, tobacco, hemp, pepper, spice, opium, medicinal and other drugs, some silk and wax, and a little gold. Tea goes up the river. But more information on this head will appear when I come to speak of the trade of Chung-king, the principal mercantile place in the province of Sz'chuan. Coal is brought to this place from Hu-nan on Tung-ting Lake, *via* the Tai-ping Canal; but it seems astonishing that such is the case, for one would have imagined that it might more easily have been brought down from Kwei above I-chang. A Mexican dollar went for one thousand cash, and the prices of provisions were—tea, 140 cash per catty,[*] charcoal 1,800 cash per picul of a hundred catties, and flour 20 cash per catty.

Having lain one night in among the crowd of junks off the town, the next morning we moved up about a mile above, where we waited for the boys to procure provisions and to give our mandarin a chance to visit his family which resided at Kin-chow. The Doctor and myself took advantage of the delay to visit the pagoda, from the summit of which we obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country, and the river for a considerable distance. A round of angles was taken, and we did not forget to include some distant mountains to the N.W. and N., as they were the first we had seen for a long time, and relieved the uniform plain which lay stretched out, in every other direction. From this elevated position we looked down on Kin-chow, although from the river it is not visible, being built on ground lower than the river, and completely hidden by the embankments; the wall appeared to be in good repair, and in the eastern face we saw a gate surmounted with the usual pagoda-like edifice. Cypress, or a kind of cedar tree, was common in this vicinity of the city. Sha-sze, we could observe, was built partly on the embankment and partly behind it, and is no doubt a populous place. On descending from the pagoda, we found the yard crammed full of people, waiting to get a sight of the two curious specimens of humanity, and great numbers followed us to the boat, where we found, by this time, a very large crowd collected. Of course on these occasions we could not be expected to admit visitors gratis, and as the expedition had been got up without any notice of making it a mercantile speculation, we could not think of demanding any admittance fees, therefore to save ourselves trouble and annoyance, the Sepoys had strict orders to allow no one on board, and I must say that in general this restriction on their inquisitiveness was taken very kindly. The Seikhs themselves rather enjoyed being looked at, and their peculiar dress and dark complexions were often the means of screening us a good deal from special scrutiny.

Some of the principal mandarins paid us a visit, as they had heard from the Viceroy of the province that Sir James Hope would come thus far, and were consequently in daily expectation of seeing him; they expressed their regret that the Admiral had not carried out his original intention, in which we, who were beginning to get heartily tired of boat travelling, entirely concurred. Our own mandarin also brought his wife and family to see us. They were Tartars, or rather went under that name, and followed the Tartar fashions in dress, and in not cramping the feet of the women. The ladies of the party were really pretty—if an European may be allowed to call anything so out of Europe—and tastefully dressed in loose jackets and fancy trowsers, the younger ones having bright coloured flowers set in their elaborately dressed hair. A Chinese would never have thought of introducing the females of his establishment, particularly on an occasion like this when they would be brought face to face with "the devils of the Western Ocean;" for it is even considered bad manners to refer to females in common conversation, and yet we never recollect to have heard that Chinese ladies were particularly noted for chastity. It is another of the incongruities of this favoured nation.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon before we got away; but being helped along by an easterly breeze we made good way up "Kin-chow Reach," and put ashore after dark at a small hamlet round the first point. At ten miles above the pagoda of Sha-sze there is a creek about forty yards wide coming in from the northward; and three miles further up but on the south side or right bank, is the Tai-ping-kow or mouth of the Tai-ping Canal or Creek. A small village stands on the east side of the entrance, which is about one hundred yards wide. The stream is *not* of the main river, and in summer is considerable. On Chinese maps, and European ones which have been copied from them, this creek or canal—for, I do not know which to call it—is shewn making a direct course to the Tung-ting Ho, before reaching which it is joined by other waters. The time occupied by the voyage, we learned, is five days, and we were informed that on the upward journey between Yo-chow and Kin-chow, there would be a saving in time by taking this route rather than keeping on the tortuous and strong current of the Yang-tsze; in fact, our skipper, before we left the Tung-ting Lake, wished very much to go by that way, but we then considered that a knowledge of the river was the more important. The next people, who travel on these waters, should explore this line of communication, for it would be very interesting to know what amount of the waters of the upper river are carried away by this channel, and whether it would be navigable for large craft. There is a small creek—dry in winter—the entrance to which is opposite the lower end of Sha-sze, which is said, by connecting during high water with the Tai-ping Canal, to save junks going up to the regular mouth. And two miles above the latter, as we passed down at midsummer, the embankment was broken away for about a quarter of a mile, allowing a considerable flood of the river to make its way in, and junks were taking this passage into the canal.

I have omitted to mention that Kin-chow is easily approached by land from Hankow—this distance as the crow flies is about a hundred miles west; it is called only five days' travelling on horseback, so that unless the Tung-ting Lake be an object of interest, I should recommend others to travel this portion overland, as by so doing, unless they should go the whole way by stream, they would save themselves a very tedious journey on an uninteresting portion of the Yang-tsze.

From Kin-chow the river takes (speaking of going upwards) a general westerly direction for thirty-four miles, when curving sharply round to N.N.W. it skirts the edge of a mountainous country lying to the west of it, out of which it receives one considerable tributary, at the mouth of which stands the town of I-tu (hien), before reaching which Chi-kiang (hien) has to be passed, also on the right bank. Then a straight course, continued in the same direction, carries you to I-chang, where this fine river averaging half a mile in width, suddenly changing its nature as if by magic, narrows to less than one fourth of that width, and disappears in a deep and precipitous gorge cut through a confused mass of rugged mountains. This point then, I-chang (foo), I will not pass beyond in the present paper, leaving for another the account of a voyage through the gorges and rapids, which monopolize the Upper Yang-tsze for the next eighty miles.

But I have jumped too quickly over the seventy miles between Kin-chow and I-chang. I should have said that the country retained the same dead level until we reached Kiang-kow, a village situated on the left bank of the river, about which in itself we observed nothing very particular, beyond the usual amount of Celestial architecture and Celestial odours, but where the first sign of a shingly beach was seen. Thence westward the country on the north bank rose a little some two miles inland, and distant hills were observed from north-west and south-west. We anchored only a short distance above, and next day in the forenoon passed the village of Tung-tsze, noticeable from a couple of red and white temples prominently situated, and came to an undulating and partially wooded country on the left, and at first hilly and then mountainous on the right bank. The soil is different from the alluvial deposits below, being mostly of a clayey nature, but gravelly in part, and the bed of the river in places stony. The change was to us most welcome; we had travelled for so long through the great alluvial plain which seems to fill up the irregular space between the two directions, north-east and south-east of the Yang-tsze, above and below its junction with the waters from the Tung-ting Lake, and may be said to extend from Hankow to I-chang, and were heartily sick of the monotonous muddy banks and uniform horizon which had bounded our view. We hailed with delight the appearance of a hillock, and were in extacies when we beheld fine ranges of mountains backing one another, until they became faint in the blue haze of distance. These are called "Shih-urh-pei" or "the Mountains of the Seven States," and rise to about 2,500 feet. It was on this day, too, that we observed in the vegetation the first signs of spring, which will account for the name "Spring" that we bestowed on an island which occurs immediately above the last-named place; and I recollect that we carried a fine slashing wind past it, which served fair for us until we reached a notable point where the river suddenly changes from its S.S.E. course downward from I-chang, and proceeds thence eastward towards Kin-chow. The village of Yang-chi, where there are lime quarries, is situated on the right bank at this bend, but is imperfectly seen on account of a low island which intervenes between it and the point. We obtained observations at this spot on our downward voyage; and in acknowledgment of the interest taken in and encouragement and help bestowed on our expedition, by the two leaders in the late China war, we took the opportunity of attaching the names of "Hope" and "Grant" respectively to the island and the point. Good red-burnt tiles are made here.

A few miles of tracking above "Point Grant" brought us up to the town of Chi-kiang (hien); but as we kept the left bank, and were undesirous of any delay at this period of our journey, we saw only its somewhat imposing river front. We were told—and we saw substantial evidence of it, as we repassed in June—that an unusual rise in the water, in the summer of 1850, had caused considerable damage among the buildings and wall in the lower part of the town, besides having destroyed much live stock on this part of the river. This accounted for the water marks which we observed on the cliff at a confined part before reaching I-chang, which were to a height of fifty feet above the mean level of the river, and which we were doubtful in believing could be due to the ordinary summer rise.

Above Chi-kiang a tall pagoda, with a bush growing from its side, is seen up the river and the following day, after somewhat of a *detour* we passed another place called I-tu, also a hien, situated at the mouth of———, a river, which from its delineation on native maps, has a course of considerable length, but judging from the nature of the adjoining country, is likely to be for the most part through a mountainous region, and as we heard and saw no signs of trade, it cannot be of much importance. Hence to I-chang is a matter of a day's travelling up stream, but only a few hours down with the current; and a nearly perfectly straight reach, which absorbs the last seventeen miles, tends to set off the beauties of this truly picturesque district. With us the weather was just such as one would wish for—a cloudless sky with clear and dry atmosphere—it was the first really warm weather of the year, and was as if we had skipped the intervening season and jumped suddenly from winter into summer. The thermometer stood at 47° at sunrise, and rose twenty degrees by noon. I-chang, or rather its smoke, and the pagoda about a couple of miles below the place, are within sight a long way down, and I thought at the time that I had never seen a more picturesque river scene. On either hand the banks had become high and precipitous, bold cliffs of rocks—a mixture of conglomerate and sandstone—rose immediately from deep water, allowing our boatmen chance neither to track or pole, and we were fain to make our way along with the sculls assisted by a slight breeze. To our left hand as we ascended—that is beyond the river's right bank—was entirely a mountainous country, and we could observe it extended to the northward beyond the town, that lay on the other side in the river valley, behind which the country rose gently into plateaux and ridges, broken occasionally by a narrow rice-planted valley, through which a quick running stream carried the surplus drainings of the paddy land to the river. The vegetation was a beautiful combination of temperate and semi-tropical forms, while the occasional palm occurring here and there, served to remind us that in these inland regions one must expect the extreme temperature to reach a high degree. Wheat was now over a foot high, and peas, beans, and peaches were in blossom. The country everywhere, except on the steepest slopes or where rock was exposed, was highly cultivated.

We had not seen our mandarin since leaving Kin-chow, and thinking that he was following us by water, and that if he was to be of use anywhere it would be at I-chang, where we should have to change our junk, we halted about five miles short of the place, crossed to the west side of the river and anchored for the day—the 1st of April—being the first time that we had stopped on our own account anywhere on the route. The professed sportsmen of the party employed themselves climbing the rugged conglomerate hills in search of game; but though an inviting looking country in that respect, and wild enough in all conscience, for it was everywhere split up into ravines and gorges, they were but poorly rewarded in the feathered way, without even catching sight of a single four-footed creature. Another made his way to a kind of monastery situated on a pinnacle of rock, detached from the precipitous side of a mountain, at some distance from the river; while the fine day was made good use of, for obtaining astronomical observations and getting through arrears of work. The river was found by sextant measurement to be 940 yards wide, and the depth varied from three-and-a-half to seven fathoms, with a moderate current. In June the water was fifteen feet higher.

Next day our mandarin turned up, having come overland. We moved up within a mile of the town and at once commenced negociations for another junk and crew, that which we had brought from Hankow being unsuited to the navigation above. This, however, was not to be done in a hurry, as it appeared that nearly all the junks had been pressed into Imperial service for the purpose of transporting troops to the country infested by rebels. I had forgotten to mention that we met several days below a fleet of some 150 bound down, while others were being dispatched for the province of Sz'chuan. By the way we have been so often, since our return to civilized parts, questioned as to whether the Sz'chuan rebels are connected with the Tai-pings, and if we had heard of Shi-ta-kai in Sz'chuan, where his friends on the lower Yang-tsze maintain that he has gone, that it will be well to state at once, that as far as we could learn—and we made much enquiry on the subject—there is *at present no connection* between the rebellion in Sz'chuan and that which has devastated such an extent of country nearer the coast; and that of Shi-ta-kai we heard when in Sz'chuan, he was in the province of Quai-chow, near the frontier of the former. Possibly he may be able to induce the Sz'chuan rebels to join with the Taipings; but from what little we have seen of them, and judging more from their effects, we do not think that they are likely to improve even the Tai-pings; and, rather than insurrectionists with any fixed object in view, we should be more inclined to call them unconnected bands of robbers. They differ from the Tai-pings in one particular, that they cut off the pig-tail, not a bad plan either, since a man once deprived of that appendage would be slow to return tail-less among his former comrades; besides which they do not appear to carry on any special crusade against the temples and pagodas. We heard also of rebels in Quai-chow province; and in Yu-nan they are said to be very powerful, but the movement there is confined to Mussulmen.

I-chang (called Y-lin in some maps), in latitude 30° 42′ North, and approximate longitude [*] 111° 20′ East, is by the river 366 miles above Han-kow, or 950 total distance from Shanghai. Situated at the head of the navigation of the Yang-tsze as applicable to any steamers now in China, it must become an important place. The city is a tolerably-sized foo, or provincial town of the first order, and contains no doubt a considerable population; but I should add nothing to the accurate knowledge of the population of China were I to give the numbers we obtained from the natives of this or any other town we visited. "Some myriads," was usually the answer to our enquiries on this head. The trade of the place would seem to be little; but as at Sha-sze, already mentioned, part of the Sz'chuan produce is here transhipped, and we observed a great many junks laid up awaiting employment. Mexican dollars sold for one thousand cash. Some Celestial Mussulmen here recognized our attendant Sepoys as fellow followers of the Prophet, and soon became remarkably familiar, "chin-chinning" to a great extent, and bringing presents of sweet cakes and other "chow-chow.

Having taken up our position at some distance from the town, or a practice, or that of anchoring on the opposite bank, which, when possible, we invariably adopted, saved us much annoyance; for when circumstances necessitated our lying alongside the shore at a town, we were most terribly mobbed. The people were usually not uncivil, but they wished to "makey look see," and stray lumps of earth and an occasional stone would fall much too close to the junk to be agreeable; but we hoped that such were not thrown at us, or at any rate if they were we charitably believed that it was only done to attract our attention, and cause us to show our faces out of the windows, and by a little forbearance prevented any unpleasant disturbance. On these occasions we had a fellow feeling for the latest addition to the gardens of the Zoological Society, and while realizing that most uncomfortable sensation of being gazed at to the fullest extent, we felt equally for the hippopotamus in his bath and the black bear at the bottom of the pit. "The animals will feed at—o'clock!" we don't know that such a notice was actually posted up in Chinese characters on our junk, but we likewise don't know half the ways in which our Chinese servants made money out of us—although we do know a good many—but I feel sure that our meal hours were in some way made known to the populace, for at such times the crowd was always greatest and most inquisitive.

I-chang stands on a blunt point of the Yang-tsze and on its left bank, a small branch of the river forming an island immediately above the walled part of the town. The water is shoal, off the city; the main bend of the river being nearer the other shore. The country to the rear or east and south-east is broken into small hills and ridges, and the upland soil is of a red clayey nature. Much ground is appropriated to graves close to the city, but beyond, it is cultivated by irrigation, except the hill tops and steep sides on which clumps of small pine are dotted about. To the north, west, and south-west, the whole country is mountainous, but it is impossible to select any decided ranges or peaks from the confused mass. There are many curiously formed mountain tops, usually with one or more sides precipitous, but they are all much about the same level, and so jumbled together that seldom any particular one can be distinguished, from more than one point of view. The monastery previously mentioned, is on one of the most commanding positions, and was estimated at near 1,000 feet above the river. Just below the city, and on the opposite or right bank, is a very decided cliff surmounted by a sharp peak, which has been called "I-chang Peak;" it is not nearly as high as others more inland, being about 400 feet, but has an imposing appearance from the river. The geological formation of this rugged region is a very coarse conglomerate, with sometimes sandstone associated.

It was on our seventeenth day from the Tung-ting Lake that we arrived at Ichang, and we remained there three days.

B.

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[*] Persons unconnected with China may not be aware that a "catty" equals 1⅓ lbs. avoirdupois, and a "picul" consequently 133⅓ lbs.

[*] Some of the longitudes given in this paper will possibly have to be corrected a few minutes, when the observations on which they depend have been re-computed in England.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Nov. ARRIVED.
16—Maria Phillipine, (Ham. sch.), Frey, H.kong
16—Malacca, (Br. bq.), Garland, Shanghai.
16—Macao, (Br. bq.), Beher, Shanghai.
16—Martha Theresa, (Du. bq.), Fisher, Shanghai
18—Faron, (Br. bg.), Allen, Shanghai.
18—Lan Wha, (Br. str.), Reynolds, Shanghai.
20—Ly-ee-moon, (Br. str.), Hill, Shanghai.
21—Shandon, (Br. str.), Wighton, Shanghai.

Nov. DEPARTED.
16—Jeddo, (Br. str.), Burkett, Shanghai.
16—Antelope, (Br. str.), Gibbons, Shanghai.
16—Postiljon, (Du. bq.), ——, Shanghai.
16—Falk, (Du. sch.), Christenson, Foochow.
18—Alice, (Br. bq.), ——, Shanghai.
20—Salamander, (Pr. sch.), Sorenson, Shanghai.
20—Chusan, (Br. str.), Corbett, Shanghai.
21—Thor, (Du. bg.), Jepson, Shanghai.
21—Carrie Leland, (Am. bq.), Smith, Shanghai.
22—Ly-ee-moon (Br. str.), Hill, Shanghai.
22—Shandon, (Br. str.), Wighton, Shanghai.

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tf

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CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
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at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 Yeu hun.
18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,
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CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

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SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
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SUCCESSOR TO
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AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov 22	Chico	Da. bg	174	Drescher	Hankow	Nov 3	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.
.. 22	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	Ningpo	.. 21	do	Barnes Dallas
.. 22	Ann	B. bark	436	Hasted	do	.. 16	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 22	Emma	B. schr	110	Fergusson	do	.. 19	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 22	Malabar	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Swatow	.. 4	Sugar	Hogg Brothers
.. 22	Eva	B. bark	342	Scott	Hakodadi	.. 7	General	Dent and Co
.. 22	Cruizer	B. schr	120	Newman	Chinkiang		Sundries	Fletcher and Co
.. 23	Shandon	B. str	114	Wighton	Ningpo	.. 22	General	Moses and Co
.. 23	Rose	Chi. str	125	Halipike	do			
.. 23	Ta Yung *Tug*	B. str.	124	Lynch	do			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 23	Bouncer (95)			Creasy	Nanking	.. 22		
.. 23	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Ningpo		Tea	Dent and Co
.. 23	A Russian Gun-boat							
.. 24	Antelope	B. str.	278	Gibbon	do	.. 23		Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 24	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	Yang-tsze			Dent and Co
.. 25	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Hankow	.. 21	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 25	Mary	A. lug	59	Ollerdessen	Ningpo	.. 20	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 26	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Hankow		General	Dent and Co
.. 26	Meteor [H I M	str.	136	Geary	Coast			
.. 27	Armistice	B. bark	340	Richardson	Nagasaki	.. 20	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 27	Cinderella	B. ship	877	Williams	Sydney	Oct 5	Coals	Order
.. 28	Alice	B. bark	348	Cooke	Ningpo	Nov 25	Tea	A. R. Tilby
.. 28	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	do	.. 26		Barnes Dallas
.. 28	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 24	General	Russell and Co
.. 28	Yang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardie	Chinkiang			Dent and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov 22	Celestial	B. ship	114	Marshall	Ningpo	Original	A. R. Tilby
.. 22	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	do	Ballast	Barnes Dallas
.. 22	Contest [H I M	str.		Draper	Tientsin		
.. 23	Nuevo Constante	Spa. bg	203	De Celago	Amoy&Manila	Sun., &c	A. R. Tilby
.. 23	Wanderer	A. schr	175	Blanchard			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 23	Jeddo	B. str.	419	Burkitt	Ningpo	Ballast	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co
.. 24	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 25	Ta Yung *Tug*	B. str.	124	Lynch	Ningpo	Ballast	Barnes Dallas
.. 26	Shandon	B. str	114	Wighton	do	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 27	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	Kiukiang	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Nankin	B. str.	80	Grange	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 27	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	Ningpo	Ballast	Barnes Dallas
.. 27	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. brig	145	Croutzé	do	do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 27	Emma	B. schr	110	Fergusson	do	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 28	Maria Elisabeth	Du. bk	330	Valk	do	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Nuevo Lepanto	Spa. bg	203	Sarria	Manila	Silk, &c.	F. Loureiro

* With Mails.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw		Thrown	Total bales	Course	Waste	Cocoons
				China	Japan					
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			81
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 6	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 13	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str	369	do		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 14	Cometa	140	Manila	49			49			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do	164		10	174			
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	do	1,187		10	1,197			
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh	567	do	308		20	328			
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do	1		2	3			
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str	369	do	40		3	43			
.. 23	Mallard	637	London	501			501		19	
.. 23	Solent	732	do	519			519		20	
.. 25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
.. 30	Kate Carnie,	540	do	945		37	982		49	
Nov 2	Drusus,	398	do	545	84		629			
.. 8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437			
.. 9	Watonga,	549	London	407			407	11		
.. 10	Cyclone,	591	do	698	77	22	797			
.. 12	Capioland,	533	Fuchau	16			16			
.. 21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		52	522			
.. 23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25			
.. 24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175			
.. 25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		13	
.. 25	Rapido,	299	do	1,163	36		1,199		7	
.. 28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24			
	Lansdowne,	715	London	808	10		818			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,		do		6:18½	

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intends despatch
Adriatic	Oct 20	B. bark	302	Barron	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Swatow	cld 18 inst
Alice	Nov 26	B. bark	348	Cooke	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	4th Dec.
Andes	Oct 25	A. ship	439	Armstrong	Howard and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Anglo-Indian	Nov 11	B. bark	440	Bird	Johnson and Co	London	Early
Anglo-Saxon	Sept 11	B. ship	693	Laird	Chapman, King and Co	London	cld 20 inst
Ann	Nov 22	B. bark	436	Hasted	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Antelope	Nov 24	B. str.	278	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Argonaut	Sept 29	A. ship	575	More	Russell and Co		
Armistice	Nov 27	B. bark	340	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Avonvale	Oct 6	B. bark	301	McLaren	Ullett and Co	London	Early
Candace	Nov 9	Da. bk	333	Schau	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	cld 28 inst
Celerity	Sept 6	Sia. bk	210	Lawson	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	cld 27 inst
Celestial	Oct 29	B. bark	401	Jones	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	7th Dec.
Chico	Nov 22	Da. bg	179	Drescher	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	
Chicora	Nov 20	B. ship	453	Bristow	Captain		
Chin-chin	Nov 12	B. lug.	70				
Cinderella	Nov 27	B ship	877	Williams	Order		
Clemens	Aug 18	Bre. bk	300	Husteman	Russell and Co		
Cosmopolite	Nov 24	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	1st Dec.
Cricket	Nov 27	A. str.	81	Dole	H. G. Ward		
Crimea	Nov 2	B. ship	475	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Cruizer	Nov 22	B. schr	120	Newman	Fletcher and Co	Hankow	3d Dec.
Daylight	Oct 26	A. ship	547	Sangar	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Eva	Nov 22	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co		
Felix	Nov 21	Bre. bk	352	Wintzer	Order		
Fenella	Nov 28	B. str.	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	Nov 25	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	cld 29 inst
Flora McDonald	Nov 4	B bark	319	Solomon	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	cld 26 inst
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
George & Henry	Nov 20	Ha. bk	358	Peter	Order	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Governor General	Nov 26	B. str.	502	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Guveneur Van Swieden	Nov 9	Du. bg	317	Fagg	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	cld 28 inst
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Imogen	Nov 13	B. brig	195	Sturge	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong&W'poa	2d Dec.
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurte	F. Loureiro		
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Whithney	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co.	*Laid up*	
Kin-sok-hien	Nov 17	B. bark	262	Fagg	Dent and Co		
Lansdowne	Sept 14	B. ship	715	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	London	cld 28 inst
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Louisa	Nov 20	B. lug.	60	Snowden	Howard and Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Lucky Star	July 9	Sia. bk	300	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Hongkong	cld 27 inst
Ly-ee-moon	Nov 23	B. str.	269	Hill	Dent and Co		
Magnolia	Oct 23	A. ship	618	Hunt	Frazar and Co.		
Malabar	Nov 22	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Hogg Brothers	London	Imdt.
Marie	Nov 18	Chi. str.		Geale			
Mary	Nov 21	Ha. bk	170	Decker	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Mary	Nov 25	A. lug.	59	Ollerdessen	Frazar and Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	Nov 17	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby		
Merse	Oct 26	B. ship	628	Moore	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	To-day
Minerva	Nov 11	B. bark	387	Blanch	Order		
Miranda	Nov 12	Pru. bg	186	Woller	Russell and Co.		
Phantom	Nov 18	B. schr	38	Douglas	Augustine Heard and Co		
Phantom	Nov 19	A. ship	1000	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co		
Philip De La Noye	Nov 20	A. bark	383	Terry	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Phillipine	Nov 20	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Postiljon	Nov 20	Du. bk	329	Greve	T. Kroes and Co		
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Ginder	Augustine Heard and Co	London	cld 22 inst
Rapido	Nov 3	B bark	299	Lloyd	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	cld 20 inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Nov 23	Chi. str.	125	Halipike			
Rover	Nov 4	A. bark	358	Walsh	Olyphant and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Ruby	Nov 16	B. lug	70	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Seng What	Sept 19	Sia. bk		Schmidt	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	Early
Shanghai	Sept 15	3 masted B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	Imdt.
St. Anne	Apr 12	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
Surprise	Nov 13	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Olyphant and Co	Fuchau	Early
Surprise	Nov 28	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	Hankow	3d Dec.
Tartar	Sept 26	A. ship	554	Bennett	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Templeman	Nov 13	A. bark	314	Spencer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	cld 25 inst
The Cedars	Sept 27	B. bark	360	Anderson	Chapman, King and Co	Liverpool	cld 26 inst
Tientsin	Nov 26	B. schr	214	Acker	Master	Hankow	cld 27 inst
Veloz	Oct 31	B. ship	571	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Victor	Oct 18	A. ship	746	Crowell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Volunteer	Oct 26	B. bark	418	Whitton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	2d Dec.
Wandering Wave	Nov 10	A. schr	151	Craven	Edward Byrne	Hankow	Early
Water Witch	Nov 20	B. bark	236	Norris	Blain, Tate and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Wilhelmine	Nov 20	Da. bk	213	Stalknett	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Yang-tsze	Nov 28	B. str.	345	Hardie	Dent and Co		

81 *Merchant Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Hockly	..
Banterer	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Franklin	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Creasy	..
Coromandel	H M steamer	..	..	..		..
Flamer	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Rickards	60
Ringdove	H M st.-sloop	4	..	..	Craigie	200
Scout	H M steamer	21	..	..	J. Corbett	400
Starling (81)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Tender to *Scout*	60
Fei-loong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel { Flag-ship of Rear-Admi. Protet }	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	136	..	Geary	..
Abrecht	H I R M disp.-bt	..	..	..	Pilkin	..
Nyalsnick	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Geltonhehin	..

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	273		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	376,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454 605
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,041			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		21,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,802	7,755		3,463	6,977	78,438		145,520	700,753
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	311	London,	357,179					357,179									357,179
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256
.. 22	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
... 24	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,031
... 23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,231
... 29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,180		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	681,994
... 30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	555,401
Nov. 2	*Drusus,*	398	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,664	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	365,178
... 9	*Wagoola,*	519	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,296	49,027		68,718	643,966
.. 10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	659,434
... 24	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,833	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,541	815,179
... 25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,516	35,239	381	4,973	19,861	120,681		293,636	826,532
... 25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,360	216,329
... 26	*The Cedars,*	356	Liverpool,	340,728		520		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	422,529
	Lansdowne,	715	London,	352,067			65,729		597,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	704,811

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,390	127,389	121,199	753,789	753,789
Sept. 28	*Leichardt.*	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,223	41,372	78,168	83,473	58,544		527,144	557,119
Nov. 16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371					6,371	388,109	56,001	1,235	78,733	37,124	112,631		673,833	680,204
... 17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	143,729	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,169	9,856		271,137	306,961

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line *One Mace.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

ORDERS—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed, & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]